## INTERESTING POLITICAL PATELLIGENCE.

Howe from All Parts of the County of the County of the MASSACHUSETTS (PRESENTATIVES ON THE SENATORIAL (

[From the Boston Courier, Jan. 19.]
About two hundred and fifty members of the Legislare met in caucus on the 18th inst., to consider the subject of the Senatorial nomination. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Johnson, of Boston, and Mr. Yoss, of Boston, was nominated and appointed chairman.

Mr. Brown, of Tolland, was chosen secretary, but he

was non cet. Mr. J. E. Farwell, of Boston, was next no

Clined.
On motion, it was agreed to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the chairman elect, and notify him of his appointment.

The Chair appointed as the committee "Brother Farwell, brother Stone and brother Slack."

Mr. SLACK—I wish to know whether the Chair uses the word "brother" in a fraternal or a kindly sense?
Chair—Rindly, of course.

Mr. SLACK—All right.

Mr. STONK—I decline.

Mr. SLACK—All right.
Mr. STONE—I decline.
Mr. EAMES, of Malden, nominated Mr. Abel B. Munroe,
of Boston, as chairman
Mr. Munnos—The brother will understand that I am
not a presiding officer. I will, therefore, decline; and
will nominate Mr. Clark, of Boston—Alderman Clark—
and I tell you he is good on parliamentary.
CHAIRMAN—Brother Clark—
A MENDER—Mister Clark.
CHAIRMAN—Brother Clark.
CHAIRMAN—Beg perdon. Mr. Clark is nominated chair—
and Mister Clark.

A MENISH. I move that one in the remain elect that he has been appointed to intimate to the chairman elect that he has been appointed.

AROTHER MISSIME.—Dr. Phelps, of Boston, is present, and he will de for chairman.

SKYERAL MENISHES.—"Vose!" "Vose!" 'Vose!"
Dr. Phelps, of Boston, was finally prevailed upon to accept the office of chairman, and he was elected.

Mr. Johnson was chosen Secretary.
Mr. SLACK, in reference to Mr. Johnson's calling members "brothers," asked if the geatleman used the word in a kindly or fraternal sense?

There was no response to this inquiry.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Boston, moved that all persons net members of the Legislature be requested respectfully to retire.

member here inquired if this motion included the

rks.

fir. Earsis, of Malden, thought the caucus had no rer to exclude the clerks.

ome gentleman moved to amend, so that the clerks is reporters should be permitted to remain.

fr. Signi moved to amend the amendment, so that "reporters have leave to participate in the proceedings."

Mr. Farwell, of Boston, after remarking that it was not competent for his colleague to move an amendment to an amendment, expressed the hope that the roporters would be allowed to remain. He thought that nothing would be said which gentlemen would be ashamed to see to arise.

n print.

Mr. Slack, of Boston, doubted the power of the meetme to exclude reporters. At any rate, he was in favor

Mr. Whitshell was to be indulged in, the reporters would be excluded
Mr. DEVERRAUX, of Salem, asked—"What are we going to talk about! Is it anything that we should be ashamed of?" He thought not. On the contrary, he thought the business of the convocation of high importance, in which the people of this Commonwealth were deeply interested, and it was proper that the people should know a state of the proceedings. The business was of a seathing of these proceedings. The business was of a

remaining.

Mr. Wilden, or Brookline, advocated the amendment.
The amendment that the clerks and reporters of the
House of Representatives should remain in the coucus
was at last carried.

Mr. Williams, of Cambridge, here read a letter from
Judge Russell, in which he said that his nomination and
election to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College
having been made under the belief that he was a Methodist, he felt constrained, on the ground of his deep respect for that denomination, to resign the office which
had been conferred upon him.

dist, he felt constrained, on the ground of his deep respect for that denomination, to resign the office which had been conferred upon him.

Somebody here remarked that this caucus had nothing to de with the overseers of Harvard College, and thereupon Mr. Williams took his seat.

Mr. Slack then, for the purpose of bringing some business before the meeting, moved that the "nomination of the former caucus, for Senator, be made unanimous."

Senator Warners, of Boston, raised a point of order, whereupon Mr. Slack withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wilden, of Brookling, set the ball in motion by proposing the name of Samuel Hoar, of Concord, as a candidate for the office of United States Senator. He said that he was in every respect qualified for the post, having spent much of his life in conducting public affairs. He urged Mr. Hoar at some length.

Mr. Prince, of Essex, remarked that the strength of the American party was derived from its adherence to regular nominations, and he asked if gentlemen were going to make exceptions in the case of the nominee of the former caucus? He feared that there was something of personal animosity in the opposition to that nominee. He said circulars had been placed in the seats of members, in which certain language used by General while he would not vote for any man who was not sound on the native American principle, he insisted that Gen.

ause.) Mr. Woop, of Tewksbury, said he was ready to indicate

Mr. Wood, of Tewksbury, saidhe was ready to indicate the time of Mr. Wilson's avowing bleself as an exponent of the sentiments of the American party, if the honorable Senator would yield the floor.

Mr. Barr cheerfully yielded.

Mr. Wood, — Was not the great and magnanimous speech of Gen. Wilson at the Convention which nominated Henry J. Gardner, a frank and fair avowal of the principles of the cative American party? (Cheers.)

Mr. Barr. — Gen. Wilson did Indeed withdraw himself from the position of a candidate for Governor; but he never avowed himself a native American never—never.

Mr. Baker referred to Gen Wilson's speeches in the Convention, when he opposed the qualification of race and color as a qualification for Governor; and also for a militia man. He also remembered Gen. Wilson's conduct, when, protending to be a native American, he got himself nominated by the free soil party. It was true that he declined that nomination subsequently—but when when? If Gen. Wilson was sound on the American platform, what business had he on another? (Rapturous applause.)

platform. What obsiness had been platform, what obsiness had been grown applause.)

Mr. Pinkus, of Essex, asked if the mere fact of a man's joining another organization disqualified him from being a member of the American party.

Mr. Bakus said, in reply, that if he were a member of the whig party, and went into the democratic caucus to act, he could not be considered as a very consistent while. (Amplause.)

act, he could not be considered as a very consistent whig. (Applause.)
Mr. Francs, greatly excited, demanded that gentlemen should look at the position of Mr. De Witt and Mr. Banks, who, while nominees of the American party, accepted free soil, whig, and democratic nominations. (Cheers.)
What did Gov. Gardner say in his letter to Charles Allen?
Did he not avow himself in favor of a "fusion convention" (Cheers and hisses.)
Mr. Basks resumed, and pointed out many of the official acts of Gen. Wilson's career, tending to show him to be anything but a native American, and took his seat amid loud plaudits.
Mr. Pance said there was not a man living who could point out a syllable ever uttered by Gov. Gardner, prior

amid loud plaudits.

Mr. Prince said there was not a man living who could point out a syllable ever uttered by Gov. Gardner, prior to his inaugural address, which showed him to be a na-

tive American.

Mr. EARRS, of Malden, in reply, said that on the occasion of his nomination, Henry J. Gardner came fairly and squarely upon the native American platform. (Applause.) Gen. Wilson, said Mr. Eames, made two speeches in that convention, but he left his ptsition with regard to the American platform equivocal indeed. (Applause.)

W.) did not offer Gen. Wilson 300 or 400 votes in Boston for a certain consideration.

Mr. Warren said, "Never," and proceeded, with much vehemence, to recount the reasons which induced him to oppose Gen. Wilson, when he was called to order by Mr. Favra, of Mariboro', for becating the character of an absent gentleman. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Warren regretted that, by a rule of the caucus allowing the reporters to be present, his remarks in relation to Gen. Wilson, although true in every word—

Mr. PIRICK, of Boston—Yes, sir; and I will endorse all that the gentleman has said. (Great excitement, cheers and hissing.)

Mr. Plance, or member said. (Great excrement, that the gentleman has said. (Great excrement, and hissing.)
Mr. Warnen-Yes, every word true—should go abroad without an opportunity being offered for reply.
Voices—"They are not true." (Confusion.)
Mr. Warner, continued, and throughout opposed Gen.

Wakes, coatined, and inroughout opposed ten.
You, of Boston, followed, and began by saying that
Wilson had threatened to crush any man who
d oppose his election.
Storr, of Boston—"I deny it." (Confusion.)
Swirr, of Boston—"I deny it." (Hisses and cries

should oppose His sale of Hoston—"I deny it." (Hisses as Mr. Swort, of Boston—"I deny it." (Hisses as of order.)
Mr. Voss said that these denials amounted to nothing, Mr. Voss said that these denials amounted to nothing.

Mr. Voss said that these denials amounted to nothing.

Mr. Switt's Francia Had approx.

(Hisses.) Mr. Vosm..." Hies away, gentlemen. Goese alway cackle when they are stracked." (Laughter and cheer Mr. Vose continued, and said he had heard Gen. With say that he had joined the order in Natick, and that one or more occasions he passed by the door of his lod one or more occasions he passed by the door of his lod

give him his vote. He would not have too close a scrutiny into the anisceedeats of gentlemen; and urged gentlemen to be charitable in their allusions to mea's characters. He admitted the strength of the American party in Massachusetts, but denied that it acquired its strength from any "one idea" alone. The blundering policy of the present administration had as much for do with bringing it into power as any other one cause; and he doubted that it could have carried the State but for the indignation excited by the passage of the Nebraska bill. With regard to Mr. Hoar he had nothing to say. General Wilson was the nomines—made so regularly and honorably—and he should vote for him. (Cheers.)

MR. SLIDELL'S CHANCES FOR RE-BLECTION IN LOUSI-ANA TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The New Orleans Bec, in speaking of the chances of the Hon. John Sidell for re election to the United States

NEXT GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

The Winnepi-scogee Gazette says that New Hampshire is revolutionized. The reign of the administration party election new men will hold office, a new party will suc-ceed, and the government of this State will be in new hands? There is not an individual in New Hampshire who can fail to see the evidence of this, on all sides, in the State. It is seen and admitted everywhere, in every town, city, village and neighborhood.

HOW TO RECOGNISE A KNOW NOTHING. The following is said to be the method of recognition The following is said to be the method of recognition by the Know Nothings of New Hampshire, at their late convention:—A K. N. meets one he suspects of belonging to the order; be puts the forefinger of his right hand into his bosom, resting it upon the angle of his vest, his other fingers being outside, and his thumb sticking out. The other one, if he knows, rests his right thumb in the ange of the vest, and the rest of the hand outside. The first then asks, "What is the time?" Answer—"Time for work." "Are you?" "We are." Then they are in fellowship and can say what they please.

THE CINCINNATI KNOW SOMETHINGS.

THE CINCINNATI KNOW SOMETHINGS.

The Cincinnati Columbian says the association called the Know Somethings, which was started in that city to counteract the Know Nothings, is growing very rapidly. It opposes the imposition of any direct or indirect political or legal disabilities on account of the accident of birth, or the holding of particular religious sentiments. Applying these generalities to present cases, it denounces all distinction based on the religious opinions of candidates for office, and does not inquire whether a nominee is a Catholic or Protestant, a native or foreigner, and wishes everybody to be oblivious on these topics, and if they know them, to keep shady.

THE KNOW NOTHING DEPEAT IN PITTSBURG.

The Know Nothings in Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, THE CINCINNATI KNOW SOMETHINGS.

The Know Nothings in Pittaburg and Alleghany cities, although defeated at the recent municipal elections, gained largely on their vote of last fall; and it took i

STATE NOMINATIONS IN NEW MAMPSHIRE.

John Moore, Nathaniel B. Baker.

CONGRESS.

Lat dist.—James Pike, George W. Kittredge,
2d dist.—Mason W. Tappan, George W. Morrison,
3d dist.—A. H. Cragin, William P. Wheeler.

The Rev. John Moore, the nominee of the Know No-

things for the office of Governor, is a Universalist mi-nister, and is said to be a worthy man, and will prove a nister, and is said to be a worthy man, and will prove a formidable candidate. There is a story to be told of him, which is to his credit. He in cour pany with others was a sufferer by an accident on the Northern railroad. He received a wound upon the head, besides having his clerical hat smashed. When saked by the Superintencent what amount of damage he should claim, he replied to the effect that, as his head would cure itself, he would call it square if the company would furnish him with a new hat. He was formerly settled at Lebanon, and is generally known to that domination throughout the State, and is a good looking, popular man, where known in politics he is understood to be a free soil democrat, a strong temperance man, and an advocate of the Maine law. He had a sight shock of the palsy a year ago last summer, which affected him seriously for a time, but frem which he has now, it is believed, fully recovered. He is about 57 years of age. A delegation was sent to Concord to inform Mr. Moore of his nc mination. Frominent in the delegation was as Governor Colby. They returned with Mr. Moore, who accepted the nomination in a speech replete with this world's wisdom, to say nothing of the world to come.

THE NEW HAMPSHIEE SENATOR.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

The Concord Patriot learns that Gov. Baker will tender the appointment of United States Senator, to succeed Mr Norrie, to the Hon. John S. Weils, of Exeter.

Mr. Wells is one of the leading lawyers in the State, and a gentleman well versed in political science.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

who has represented his county in both branches of the Louisians Legislature, is spoken of as a suitable candi-

here elready been instituted in Massachusetts, and an MUNICIPAL APPAIRS. Three more "hard" postmasters have been removed in Genesee county, to make room for "soft" friends of the administration. Among these is Dr. Sprague, of Pavillion, who is succeeded by Dr. Fay.

The Manchester (N.H.) American says it is the tention of the administration to get up a long string names of persons who purport to have joined the Knoo Nothings, and publish them, together with their pretend ed recantations. The leaders are now drumming up their men, and in this city have already secured a man commonly known as "Sharpey Lewis." The leader have been catechising him for about a week, and by and by will be ready with his name. They are playing the same game in other places. Let them commence.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GO The Louisville Journal says:—"We happen to know that Mr. Marshall, so far frow being an aspirant to the office of Governor, has constantly declined to permit the use of his name to his friends, though soluted to do of from various quarter of the State, and we are at liberty to state that he has no wish to be considered by his fellow-cuttiens of Kentucky as one to whom the office of Governor would be desirable, or to be presented in any connection with it before any convention or meeting. Mr. Marshall is engaged in the practice of law in this city and the adjacent counties."

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The l'emogratic State Convention of Connecticut will beld in New Haven on the 14th of February.

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

An act further to prevent and punish fraudulent ar

An act further to prevent and punish fraudulent artests.

Be it enacted, &c. Sec. 1. Any person who shall wilfully and falsely accuse any other person of any crime or offence, with the intent that the party so accused shall be held to answer any process, or be arrested on any process under the act of Congress passed Sept. 18, 1860, entitled "An act to amend the act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the services of their masters," shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand collars and not more than three thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction not less than one year, nor more than five years. And any sheriff, constable, or other public officer, who shall enake such false and wilful accuration, with intent aforesaid, shall in addition to the above named penalty, he forever disqualified from ful accuration, with intent aforesaid, shall in addition to the above named penalty, be forever disqualited from helding any office under the laws or constitution of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its The Military of Philadelphia.

The Military of Philadelphia.

FIOBABLE DISBANDING OF THE SECOND IRISH BRIGADE.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 18.]

At an election held by this brigade in June last, William F. Small was returned as having been elected brigadier General, and I. Pugh, Inspector. A court of inquiry was called, consisting of Generals Cadwala er, Riley and Fatterson. After a full investigation the election was set aside.

The command of the brigade since that time has devolved upon Col. Patrick W. Conroy, who has ordered an spection and election for officers, to be h-k-i on next Monday. The facts and circumstances connected with the whole affair were laid before Gov. Pollock, and yesterday his Excellency set aside the order for the inspection and election, and restored Messrs. Small and Pugh to the positions to which they had been returned as elected. The members of the brigade had made extensive arrangements for the election on Monday, and this order from the Governor has entirely spoiled their calculations. The brigade is composed of companies consisting entirely of foreigners, and is known as the Irish Brigade. The order of the execute of this commonwealth will doubtless cause a voluntary disbanding of the brigade, as we are informed that several of the companies talk of laying down their arms and returning into private life.

The following is the Governor's special order:— The following is the Governor's special order:

HEADQUARTSRS, EXECUTIVE CHANGER, )
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan 17, 1866. 

[Special Orders, No. 2.]
ders, No. 1, of the date of January 10,

thereof, and all accessors thereby annulied.

2 —General William F. Small will resume the command of the said Second lirigade of the First Division P. V., and Major Isachar Pugh will proceed in the exercise of his duties of Rigade Inspector of the same Brigade, until further orders from said headquarters.

JAMES POLLOCK,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

Embarrassments of the Academs of Russe.
[From the Tribune.]

The Academy of Music.—We amex a circular which has just been issued to the stockholders of the Academy of Music. When the erection of this home of the Mass. was first projected, it was estimated that \$2.0,000 would be ampla for building such a house as would be an or ament to the city, and furnish suitable accommodations for the best opera and ballet. Of this amount about \$195,000 was subscribed and paid in. Instead o \$200,000, by reason of extravagant management, the house has cost about \$340,000, and the concern is saddled with a debt of \$150,000—of which \$50,000 is pressing. The remainder is on mortgage. There has been considerable dissatisfaction among the stockholders in consequence of this state of the finances of the Academy, and there has been but little willingness shown to attend the meetings which have been called, or to take the second mortgage bonds alluded to in the card of the managers. Many of the leading stockholders had hoped to have an opera house, which could, to a competent impressario and company, be given free of rent entirely, if necessary, the manager paying only taxes, water rent, &c. Now, with interest accruing upon \$150,000 of debt, the house must be leased for \$12,000 or \$11,000 per year to pay charges. If the Academy is to be sold out for the payment of its debts, it is probable a portion of the stockholders will combine for the purpose of buying it in, and carrying out the original intention of the friends of the project. The concern then being out of debt, the

equivalent for their investment, and the manager who took the house would not find his enterprise embarassed by the payment of an oppressive rent. The circular aliuded to is as follows:—
At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the New York Academy of Music, held on Saturday, the 18th day of Jaruary, 1856, at the Academy, it was Resolved, That the names of such stockholders as have not subscribed to the second mortgage bonds handed to a committee, for personal solicitation; and that said committee report on Saturday evening orat, to the end, if sufficient subscriptions are not obtained, that proceedings may be taken for the immediate sale of the corporate property, and the payment of its debts.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadway Theatres—The great success of the opera and fairy spectacle of "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," induces the management still to continue its representation. It will therefore be presented again this evening. Miss. I. Pyne's singing is the great feature, particularly the rendering of the new aris called the Skylark. The amusements close with the farce of the "Happy Man."

BOWERT THEATER,—This evening La Belle Adams and her beautiful Arabian steed will appear for the fourth time. She will sustain the character of Jack Sheppard. Mr. W. R. Derr appears, also, with his wild herse ingomar, in the spectacle piece of "Maseppa," supported by the stock company. The entertainments will conclude with the nautical drama of "Columbia's Son."

will conclude with the nautical drama of "Columbia's Son."

BURYON'S THEATRE —A very time bill of entertainment is announced by manager Burton—four attractive pieces. The first is the tram of "Old Adam;" the second, the farce of "Blue Devils;" the next, the come lists of the "Eslance of Power," and, lastly, the favorite and much admired farce of "Poor Pillicoddy"—Mr. Burton in his laimitable representation of Peter Pillicoddy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new fire act play, founded to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's novel, called "Night and Morning," with new scenery, costumes and appointments, is witnessed every night by very respectable houses—it is announced spain for this evening. The cast embraces the names of all the leading members of the company. A favorite farce concludes the entertainments.

Mythopoturan Theatrie.—The equestrian exercises of Sanda & Co.'s one troups are much admired. They will commence the ammements this afternoon and evening. They consist of various horse acts, feats of equilibrium, tumbling, vaulting and posturing. The performances conclude with a grand equestrian spectacle, entitled "Samoa, or the Elephant of Afghanistan." On Monday the "Origin of the Sun."

AMERICAN MUNICH.—This establishment is visited daily by hundreds of citizens, many desirous of seeing the Poultry Show; and this being the last day of the exhibition, the Museum will likely be visited by thousands. The dramatic pieces selected for the afternoon and evening are "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland," and the Jarce of "The Smiths."

Wood's MINSTREE, MECHANICS' Hall.—The musical version of the "Mummy" still draws good houses. Be-sides this, the company give negro delineations, in sing-ing and dancing.

BUCKLEY's SHEENADERS seem to attract as good houses as ever, by their burk eques on the operas. To night for the last time, 'Claderella,'' and on Monday evening, 'Lucy of Lammermoor.' DONALDRON'S OPRIA TROUPS are doing a fair business at Hope Chapel. They confine themselves mostly to negro delineations of character, instrumental pieces, and danc-

ing.

Mr. L. Short, the treasurer of Buckley's Screnaders, takes his benefit to night, when it is hoped his numerous friends will do their duty in giving him a bumper.

Mr. Burnows.—This gestleman takes his benefit on funday evening, at the Metropolitan theatrs. A grand concert will be given, at which several very eminent artists will appear. Among the names are those of Mal. Dorny, the Mesers. Buckley, Herr, Schreiber, Mile. Camille Urso, and other distinguished artists.

who has represented his county in both branches of the Louisians Legislature, is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of the Etate. If he is put up for the office, it will probably be with the consent of the Knew Nothings.

MORE SUMMOUS ENOW NOTHING LODGES.

A new movement is on foot in Boston for the establishment of free roll into a Nothing lolges. These of these that into a put there is no evidence tending to fasten they are upon the present of the present of fasten they are upon the present of the presen

There appears to be no abstement in the number of complaints registered daily on the Mayor's book. Some of these are of a serious nature, and the grievances of nuisances to which they refer should be promptly re-dressed or removed; but it must be confessed a considerable portion of them are of a very trivial character. There are some individuals who, from motives of exemity slightest cause a pretext for entering a complaint against recorded, for they must inevitably have the effect of devised for the benefit of the city. The following is the

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

That a pile of ashes, dirt, stones and fifth has been showed to remain in front of 34 Vesey street for the last

constantly obstructed with dirt carts, some thirty or more at a time.

That pier 59 East river is encumbered with lumber, preventing vessels from discharging their cargoes. This nuisance has cristed for a long time.

That pier 12 East river is obstructed with a life boat old timber and lumber of every description.

That gents and hogs are sliowed to run at large in Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh ave-nues.

That carts are allowed to stand in Canal street, near

thrown in the street by the occupants of Nos. 46, 42 and 44 Canal street.

That South street, from Catherine to Pike, has not been cleaned but twice in five months, and that Market street is in a very filly condition.

That the lack drivers at the Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirty-first street, N. R., are very disorderly in their conduct.

That per-cous in Broadway and Nassan street advertire to lean on property in violation of the law in relation to pawnbrokers.

That an empty cask encumbers the sidewalk opposits No. 6 Wert Sixte-nth street.

Win. Lord, of Lynn, Mass., complains that he, on the 1th inst, bought a worthless watch of a moss auctioneer, in Broadway, for \$8. Officer Clarke, of the Chief's office, was sent to recover the money, which was handed over.

Over.

Edward P. Janvier complains that he was defrauded by a mock auctioner in Broadway, in the sale of a worth-

a mock suctioner in Broadway, in the sair of a worldless watch and pencil.

A mother complains of houses in Brooms street,
Bowery, Thompson street, and Great Jones street, as
being notorious houses of impostors in the character of
fortune tellers.

J. M. Raymond complains that watch stuffers and other
swindlers, infest the wharf where the steamer North
Star lies, and defrand passengers.

A. J. Downer, and fifty others, petition to have Water
streets, between Wall and Fulton streets, cleaned and

A. J. Downer, and fifty others, petition to have Water streets, between Wall and Fulton streets, cleaneed and rendered less filty.

He any Mangder, corner of Oliver and Madison streets, complains that the police do not prevent boys disturbing his neighborhood on the Sabbath. He was ordered to shut up his liquor stone on Sunday.

WHAT THE FOLICE SAY.

WHAT THE FOLICE SAY.

Ninth Ward.—Captain Asserman makes a lengthy reportabent the fitthy consition of the streets and crosswalks in that ward.

Stateonth Ward.—Captain Stevenson reports that an attempt was made on Thursday morning to renovate several of the streets in that ward, with very good success.

Thenty first Ward—Lieut Flandreau says the firm of Agnes & Floyd, of the Heroulese Foundry, 100 East Therty-first street, have been fer the last eighteen days encumbering the sidewalk in front of their foundry,

Board of Connellmen. Jas. 19 -The Board met at 5 P. M., pursuant to ad-

journment. D. D. Conever, Eaq., President, in the chair The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. THIRD READING OF R.LLS.

The following bills were read for a third time and

In favor of confi-ming the assessment for building a

sewer in Madison street, from the sewer in Oliver street to a point about 40 feet west of Market street. In favor of appointing a committee to make arrangements and appropriating \$2,000 to celebrate Washington's Birthday.

In favor of paying \$500 for defraying expenses of fitting up election polls in different wards of the city.

In favor of appropriating \$1.000 for the Widows and Orphans' Fire Department Fund.

In favor of confirming assessment list for paying Teath avenue.

In favor of contirming assessment list for paving Ninth

avenue.

In tavor of confirming assessment list for filling snuken lots.

In 'avor of confirming assessment that for building a sever in Laurens street, also, for a sewer in avenue B.

In favor of grading Third avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-second street.

In favor of supplying the members of the Board with confolius.

Against resolution sent from the Aldermen as regarde thing the lamps at night. In favor of having the ordinance in relation to lighting

the streets remain as at preson; also several others on the seme subject.

Of Samuel Love, to be awarded damages for injury dine to his property in Fifty third street by blasting rocks and excavations made in grading the street.

Of James Bradley, for remuneration for property taken by mob in 1862.

Of sundry citizens, praying for relief to laborers by commencing work on the public buildings and works.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to proceed forthwith and employ sufficient help to clean certain streets. Referred.

Councilman Jackson called up the following resolution, laid over at the last meeting of the Board, and moved its adoption:—

its adoption —
Resolved. That a special committee of five members of
this Board be appointed to proceed to Albany, and exert
their influence with the members of the State Legisla-

that body, baving for their object the alteration of the city charter. Adopted.
Resolution directing Hadson River Railroad Company to repair track between Canal and Chambers streets, in lindeon street. Adopted.

Whereas, the boats of the Hoboken Ferry Company unning from the foot of Canal street have ceased to run after 9 o'clock P. M., and whereas, much inconvenience is caused to passengers thereby, therefore, Resolved, That the as d ferry company be directed hereafter to run their boats from the foot of Canal street every half hour after nine o'clock P. M. Referred.
Pasolved, That the Comptroller be requested to send to this Board all papers and memorands in his possession, and report all information he may have relative to proposals for paving Fark row, Chatham street, &c., with granite or trap blocks, the opening thereof and subsequent proceedings relative thereto. Adopted.

A resolution was also adopted for papers &c. from the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies on the same subject.

Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies on the same subject.

Councilman FINCKERY called up the following resolution and moved its adoption.—That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to report to this Board as to what exits it the contracts entered into by the late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, which were not submitted to the Common Council for confirmation, are valid, &c. Adopted.

That the Committeee on the Croton Aqueduct Department enquire into the propelety of reconstructing the rates for the use of Croton water. Adopted.

A resolution to increase the salary of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to \$1,500 a year, was taken up and referred.

Numerous reports were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

CONTESTED LIEUTONS.

The special committee to which was referred the contested election of the Fiftieth district, respectively claimed by Bernard Gatney, Michael Smith and Daniel T. Macfarlan, presented their report in the late election Bernard Gatney and Michael Smith each received 397 votes, and Daniel T. Macfarlan received 391, therefore the seat was between the two former. The committee, arter investigating the matter, came to the following result—

That the number of votes officially returned for Bernard Gafney was.

Adding one vote rejected by inspectors of Eighth election district.

acted.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in February. Court of General Sessions.

Defore Hop. Recorder Smith.

Jan. 19 — Sentenced — Thomas J. Dowlen, against
whem numerous indictments were found for obtaining money under false pretences, and who pleaded guilty to one of said indictments, was brought up for sentence thereon. Being asked if he had aught to say why judg ment should not be pronounced according to law, he made a long speech to the Court, in which he denied his guilt in most of the cases preferred against him. In affecting language, he related the temptations which had gradually lid him on to crimes of deeper dys—that of gambling standing pre eminent—and hoped that the Court would be as lemient as possible, for the sake of his wife.

wife. His Honor in prenouncing judgment, said that he had carefully investigated all the charges brought against the prisoner, with the hope of being able to give him a slight ponisiment but, consistently with his duty to the public, he could come to me other conclusion than that of confining him in the State prison for two years. Jacob Goven, canyleted of receiving stoking gords, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days in the city prison, and fined \$100. The calendar being exhausted, the Court them pd-journed for this impa.

The Slave Trade. CHARGE OF FITTING OCT THE BARK MILLAUDON FOR SLAVE TRAPPIC. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COUNT.

Before George W. Morton, Esq.

Jan. 19 — The United States vs. Burtholome The defendant in this case is charged with fitting out the American bark Millaudon at this port, for the slave trade; in Dec , 1853. Mr. McKeen, United States Attorney, appeared for the government; and Mr. J. Anth-

George Jackson being sworn and examined by the Dis

trict Atterney, deposed that he joined the Millaudon in

New York, in December, 1853; Captain Marr was master of the vessel; she was lying in the North river when I went on board; she sailed next morning after I joined

her; I went to the shipping master and signed articles;

his name was Seaver, in South street; I signed the art

from the boarding-master, John Bang, 39 Cherry stree

cles there; he did not pay me anything; I got my wages from the boarding-master, John Bang, 39 Cherry street; I got \$22.50 advance-money; when I went on board all the crew were there except the captain and supercarge, whose name was Don Carlos; of the crew who were with me on that voyage, three are now present; Don Carlos was, I believe, a Spaniard; he spoke very little English; the ressel went to see between 7 and 8 o'clock next morning; we had no steamer; I de not know who was the pilot; I snew what some of her cargo was, side had immber, I cannot say what quantity; there was a good deal of planks and boards; some were thioser than otters; she had cares of musicats and crates; I do not know what was in them; there were bale; of dry goods a large quantity of de mijohas of spirits, several casks some large cases, about any test by four; I do not know what was in them; there was powder on beard in tunal large, which were enclosed in large puncheons; there had care to the puncheous; I saw no cancas on board, there were bricks aboard; they were on the bottom of the vessel; there was a great quantity of them; I cannot tell how many puncheous there were; these were fourteen cases or large puncheous of water; the powder puncheous were in addition; they were large from bound caste; I signed articles for the West Coast of Africa. I do not know where she cleared for from the Cuttom House; I toon no notes of fany one being on board belove we saled except the crow; we made the coast of Africa abreast the Coago River; othing particular occurred on our way out when we arrived we were boarded by the beat of her British Majesty's brig Crane; we had just come to and were at anchor; it was between three and four in the after. aperture on the deck through which the pump was inserted; I do not know how much the tanks would hold; they were small tanks, they might hold three or four punchrons; I saw some farfas on boardies the Kroomen who helped to work the ship; the Millauden was 250 or 250 cas burtieen; the unitast was brought about the Congavirez, in bags made of mark; the ballast was sand; they were laid amid-hips at the bottom of the vessel; there was one case of rum kept on beard, and not landed, there was one case of rum kept on beard, and not landed, there was firewood abeards—not more than a vessel would ordurally carry; there was coal underneath the forecastle; I aw no cooking store except the ship's galleys; these were all aboard when we sailed from New Yorz, when the American man of war overbauled us, they examined everything; our capitain was sick at the time; the captain of the Perry atterwards boarded us on the Congo river; be talked to the captain; after we were boarded the second time, we went to sea on the lat April, we went to Ambrite; the Perry followed us, and got there the same day; our supercargo was sick, and went ashore, no one came out to us; we went to ass, and knocked about for fouriese or fifteen days; it was then the supercargo got sick, and we ran into Ambrite again; we remained there two or three days, and went to sea again; the supercargo got sick again, and went to sea again; the supercargo got sick again, and went to sea and the tere, and saw a vessel we did not know, and that evening we were boarded by the British vessel Linnet; we came to anchor, and that night the mate and supercargo went ashore sick; we had American flags flying; we then went to sea for four or five days, and ran into Cabinda again; we saw no ship there; we got close to the shore, and the water was ratted off, one cask was lashed to another, and took the water in about twenty negroes were brought from the shore to a day and the very from the chore; we then took the water in; about twenty negroes were brought from the shore to assist in bringing the water on board in the launch to sed the water rait; nething else same off that night; I was in the hold at work that night, when we were captured by the boats of the British brig Linnet; they put our crew ashore, except the supercargo; he staid with the ship, and the lainet went off with the prize we went to a house in Cabinda, kept by a man who gave us orders for our money on Mr. Blanco, in New York; we lived in a barracoon while there, under which the pegrees were kept; they say there were about six hundred negroes; I did not count them; I did not see the man write the orders; the Fortuguese merchant gave them to the captain, who gave them to us, after calling out our names. (Order produced and identified by the witch, as having been given him by the captain.) The order was on Mr. Blanco, and to charge Silhouetto Brothers, of Cuba. Witness continued to say that Don Guillanio was the name of the man who gave the orders to the captain; we went to Bandemerst, where we stopped one night, and then went to Ambrize, whence we returned in the bark Sarah Jane for New York, where we rrived in August; I went to the hospital on Staten island, and others of the crew who came after me went to a lawyer to collect our money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anthon—I have been in charge of the United States Marshal; I am now in the Tousbe am an Englishman by birth, and am not naturalized; I do not know Blanco, I only saw him once, when I precented the order in August last to him, at his office in Feed street, he said he knew notking about the order or the skip.

Two other witnesses were examined, and deposed to

Feerl street, he said he knew nothing about the skip.
Two other witnesses were examined, and deposed to the correctness of Jackson's statement. On cross-examination by Mr. Anthon, they also said that Mr. Bhano refused to pay them, saying that he knew nothing about the orders or the vessel.

The District Attorney put in evidence a bill of sale of the Millandon to Stephen E. Glever, on the 6th De, ember, 1553, for \$5,000, also a copy of her manifest and other papers.

papers.
Adjourned to Thursday next, at one o'clock.

Supreme Court-Special Term. Betere Hon. Judge Roosevelt. MORE BANKING OPERATIONS.

Jan 19.-Petition of the Union Bank vs. the Empire City Bank.-Ex-Judge Educada appeared for the petitioners in this case, and applied for an injunction and a receiver under the statute as to insolvent banks. The Petition of George H. Purser vs. the same.-Mr.

Mason, for petitioners, made a similar motion, alleging

Mason, for petitioners, made a similar motion, alleging that the hank is about to pay \$40,000 to other creditors than bill holders and depositors.

The Petition of Isaac Frest and others we the same.—Mr. J. N. Flatt, for petitioners, made the same allegations substantially as in the case of Mr. Furser, plaintiff having also a jodgment and execution unsatisfied. In the case where the Union Bank is petitioner, Mr. Tray, on behalf of the defendant, sets up that on the Tith December, 1864, provision was made for the recomption of bills at the North Blver Bank; that the Empire City Bank is now, and always has been, solvent, that before service of papers in this suit the bank mede as assignment in trout to waith Barker, Charles Conner, and another, to collect debts and pay creditors; that said tractes now hold all property of the bank and that its officers have now no control thereof.

In the case of Mr. Parser, the defendant alleges the same facts, putting the question of insolvency in issue, and denying the charge of design to pay \$20,000 to other creditors than bill holders and depositors.

In the case of Mr. Prore, the defendant alleges the same facts, putting the question of insolvency in issue, and denying the charge of design to pay \$20,000 to other creditors than bill holders and depositors.

In the case of Mr. Prore the name allegations were also made.

Ex-Judge Edmonds, on the part of the Union Bank, contended that the Empire City Bank has no authority to make such an assignment as takes the control of the property cut of the hands of the court, and that it was virtually repealing the statute under which these proceedings were commenced.

Mr. Tracy, for defendants, contended that the court cannot assume that the bank is insolvent—that the fact being shown that the bank refused payment is sufficient to choor is an extended.

The Court said if it appeared that a debtor was able.

being shown that the bank refused payment is sufficient to show its manivency. The Court said if it appeared that a debtor was able

to pay, he sould not easign merely to nurse his property, as held in the case of Van Nesse vs. Zoe, I Haudford Rep. Admitting that the back has stopped payment

vency? For the purpose of saving the fund for the debtor, or accumulating a surplus, an assignment cannot be
made putting the property beyond the process of law.

Mr. Platt cited the oth section of the statute directing insolvency to be declared by the court when it shall
be shown that an execution against a corporation or
association is returned unsatisfied, and it is aliegal that
such is the state of facts between the puttioners, Frost
and the Empire City Bank.

The Court directed an examination of the condition of
the bank to be made on Monday next at 11 A. M.—tha
cashier then to be examined in open court.

SERVICE OF CIVIL PROCESS ON ELECTION DAY.

SERVICE OF CIVIL PROCESS ON ELECTION DAY.

Before Mon. Jungo Charles against Alfred
Nozen. - With regard to the service of civil process on lection day, until 1842 the words of the statute weee, the days during which such election shall be held:" b in 1842. (Laws of 1812, p. 109.) If was amended so as to read, "No declaration by which a suit shall be commenced, or any sivil process, or proceeding in the nature of civil process, shall be served," As the case of Wheeler against Bartlett, I Ed. Ch. R., to which the counsel for the plainlift refers, was decided many years before the smendment. In that case, the Vice Gaussellor says "that the section (as it then atood) has reference to processe which causes duress." I doubt whether that section admitted of so limited an interpretation. In using so comprehensive a term as process, it may be well supposed that the Legislature wished to provide not only against arrest or duress, but against any modes taken that might interfere with the elector in performing the high and sacred duty which the elective franchise imposes. However this may be, the amendment of 1842 sets the question at rest. Commencing a suit by designation caused no duress, and was canyadent to the

Before Hon. Judge Slosson and a Jury.

Jax. 18.—Thomas A. Norwood vs. Christian Dietrich
and John W. Somerindyke.—This was an action in the pature of a replevin, to recover damages for the alleged wrongful taking, in the month of July, 1883, by the above defendants, from the possession of plaintiff, at 460 Grand street, in this city, certain willow ware goods, Grand street, in this city, certain willow ware goods, consisting of baskets, chairs, cradles, wagous, &c., of the value of \$350, under an execution issued out of the Marine Court against one Mr. John H. Hallock, in favor of the defendant (betriet) in this action, for \$135.50. The plaintiff in this action slieges that the property taken under said execution belonged solely to him, and not to Hallock, and brings this suit to recover damages for the taking and electation thereof. The defence contended that Hallock had a leviable interest in the stock of goods above alluded to, and that he baing indebted to Dietrich, the latter directed Somerindyke, one of the constables in this city, to make a levy upon the steek, which was done accordingly. Hence this action. Verliet for defendant.

Police Intelligence. THE REPORTED ARREST OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK ROBBERS FALSE. One of the city newspapers of yesterday contained a

long and glowing account of the capture

naged to steal \$25,000 in gold from the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, which, we are sorry to say, has turned out to be nothing more or less than a mare's nest, devoid of all truth. What information could be obtained from the piece of intelligence relative to the discovery of the thieves, we cannot imagine. It is a common and almost daily occurrence for noted thieves to be "shown up," as the expression is used by our cotemporary. The men alluded to were not even brought before a police magistrate; and if they had been, we would like to know what bearing that fact could have upon the case of the Merchants' Bank; for they were merely "shown up" as notorious characters, for the amusement of the officers and the housers on. The clue alfuded to by our comporary, to the extensive robbery, origitated from a larceny case wherein the sum of \$500 was involved, out of which this newspaper manufactured the exclusive and well leaded report of the discovery and arrest of the discovery and the account, leok upon it as easing any reflection on their characters. The simple tale out of which a long and startling story, written to guil the public and append as something indestigable on the part of their reporters, is as follows, and having obtained our information from the proper authorities, we can vonch for its correctness.—

A fittle girl named Maria Kearnan, about fourteen years of are, living at 18-7 Franchin street, and who for some time past has carned a livelihood by vending candids and peanuts around Wall street, stole about \$600 in lawey Court, and linder such circumstances, too, as forthed the merchant appearing as a complainant, except at the risk of his character. One of this little girl's acquaintances hearing of the late bank robbery in Wall street, and seeing a large sum of money in her possession, thought perhaps that she was the bank robber for whom three thousand dollars reward was collected and, on questioning the girls as the manner in which it came into the representant research as collected and, on questioning the girls as the could have upon the case of the Merchants' Bank; for

deavored in a clumsy manuer to concert the arrest of
the Merchanta Hant robbers and a pleasant probability
of the recovery of the stolen bags of gold, containing
\$25,000. The invention was published, no deabt, for the
purpose of showing how indefatigs alse were the attacked
of the newrapare, in obtaining enquaive information for
the benefit of their readers, without any regard to the
worthless basis upon which the report was fabricated,
it has always been the custom in the office of the
Chief of Police, to keep recret matters wherein the arrest of the principals in any crime may is invoired, the
publication of which would put the real culprit on the
alert, and thus defeat the ends of justices. This rule, always respected by the New York press, is constantly vialated by our codemporary, without any visible effect,
however, on the increase of their circulation. The ruport, therefore of, the arrest of the thieves who carried
off the specie from the Marchanta Bank, as it appeared
in one of yesterday's dallies, is wholly false from beginning to end—no such arrests ever having been effected,
to the knowledge of the Chief of, Police or any of the
public authorities, who up to the present, have received
no cliue whatever to the discovery of the thieves, or to
the wherealouts of the money alleged to have been purlorined.

Nathaniel H. Weed, a young man employed by one of the express companies, was arrested yesterday by officer Fancers of the Second ward police charged with forging an order for \$10, in the name of Wm. T. Lyons, of 194 William street, upon John C. Johnson, of 445 Broadway. declared he was sorry he did not get the order cashed. He is also charged with having obtained six case cashed stools from Frederick Lorch, porter in the store of Inguestal Action of the store of Inguestal of the Inguist of Inguistic Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for trial.

RMHEZZIEMENT. Gilbert Brown was arrested by officer Crows, of the Third ward police, charged with having embessied \$60 from his employer, Adam Kingsland. The accused was taken before Justice Councily, who committed him for

PROM LAKE SUPERIOR — A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from the fault, under date of Fee. 18th, says—
It is hoped that the propsiler Napoleon is safely in winter quarters at Portage Lake, but the worst fears are entertained for the false of the schooner Alex, libbley and her crew. She arrived at Marquette, her destination, on the 22d uit, since which time nothing has been heard from her. All her crew have families is this place, and those in destitute circumstances are being provided for by the generosity of Mr. Artault, owner of the massing result.

for by the generosity of Mr. Artault, owner of the massing reaset.

The only gentleman who finds himself entrapped here is 7. W. Collins. Or. G. was waiting the return of the Ambeted E. K. Collins. Mr. C. was waiting the return of the Napoleon, to attend to the forwarding of supplies for the Collins from Company, of which they were in much need. He leaves for home to-day.

On Monday last the steamer Bultimore was driven by the ice from her sinter quarters, but lackily grounded before nearing the Rapids.

Yesterday and to-day were the coldest of the season. Thermometer at fifteen degrees below zero. A substantial bridge, immediately below the Rapids, is nearly formed.

formed.

THE STRAM FIRE ENGINE.—A correspondent of the Presureign writing from Cincinnati, thus describes the capabilities of the new engine which has been built in that elty for the Recton city government.—You will probably bear in mind the height and else of our Mechanics Institute buildings. The two atreams were each threem over the corner spices of the building, about 100 feet in length. We then out the two streams into four. Each of these was thrown about 80 feet, pendicular height. We then counceted these by throwing two three such streams into a three inch lies, and patting on a Tk inch morale, throw a heavy body of water on the roof of the house, 130 or 146 feet high. At this time we took of the nessule, and added 135 feet house through a 1½ inch disastend from that three water through a 1½ inch disastend pouls about 150 feet herionitally on the neighboring building, and shout 15 feet herionitally on the neighboring building, and shout 15 feet water in a three inch column at that length, I think class to the rect and present and the seek of the seek